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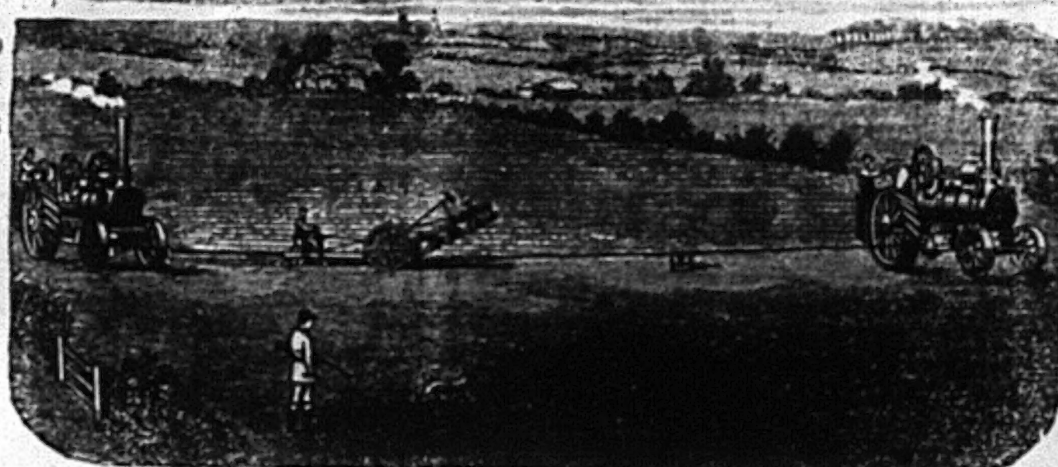
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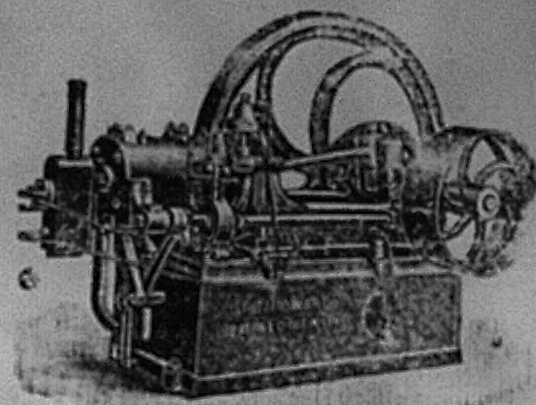
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34-11-06

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	Force	Temp.	Humidity	State of sky
N.W.	22	22	Slight	750.1
Barometer corrected				750.1
Evaporation				8
State of clouds				4 clouded
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.				
Max. Temp. in the shade		33.8		
Min. do.		23.8		
Humidity of the air		69		
Heat of the sun		47		
Moon rises 12.0 a.m.				
sets 1.51 p.m.				

There is no change in the weather conditions.
There is a light N.W. breeze this morning.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	33	24	Marowe	43	31
Suez	35	20	At'ara	37	26
Helwan	33	19	Shakin	40	27
Ghiseh	33	19	Khartoum	37	28
Isiout	31	21	Wad Medani	33	23
Siout	30	23	Duim	33	26
Wady Halfa	31	22			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of sky
Tripoli	760.5	Calm	27	Calm
Malta	761.5	Almost calm	30	Very slight
Brindisi	762.3	Calm	29	Light rain
Athens	760.8	Almost calm	30	Very slight
Lima	766.6	Calm	31	Very slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
Sept. 3	Full Moon	1.36 a.m.	5.23 6.17
" 10	Last Quarter	10.54 p.m.	5.36 6. 8
" 18	New Moon	2.34 —	5.40 6.19
" 25	First Quarter	8.11 a.m.	5.44 5.50

The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1906.

ISLAM IN LONDON.

The great mosque, which is to be erected in London, is to be worthy of the Capital of an Empire, which has more Moslem subjects than any other. The most impressive features of Mr. Chambers' new mosque are the stately dome and the lofty minaret from the circular balcony, near the summit of which the muezzin calls the faithful to prayer. In certain aspects the plan of a mosque bears a not remote resemblance to that of a Christian church. In the design much is left to the taste of the architect, but one thing absolutely necessary is that the worshippers as they pray must have their faces set towards Mecca. So much stress is laid on this matter that when the scheme for the erection of the mosque at Woking was in preparation an officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company actually went down to the spot and took strict bearings by which the architect was ruled. Similar measures will, of course, be taken in this instance. The plan of the mosque which London is about to number amongst its religious buildings will be approximately square. The most sacred part is the recess known as the Mihrab, set in the middle of the wall which the worshippers face. Roughly speaking, it would correspond to the chancel of a Christian church. Next in sacredness is the Mayana, somewhat equivalent to our nave, which not even Mohammedans may enter unless they are in the holiest of disposition, and in which are set the Minbar, or pulpit, and the Dekke, or reading desk, from which the Koran is expounded to the faithful. The Mohammedan service, it may be mentioned, follows no hard and fast rule. It consists mainly of extempore prayers supplemented by the reading and exposition of the Koran by the "learned men" of the community. There are, of course, no seats in the interior, and each worshipper kneels on the carpet which he brings with him for the purpose and which may vary greatly in splendour or cost according to the rank or wealth of the worshipper. As is also well-known, a Mohammedan must divest himself of his footwear and wash his feet before entering the building, from which unbelievers are studiously barred. For the purpose of this feet-washing process, a fountain or reservoir of pure water is provided in the enclosed court which gives entrance to the mosque.

Perhaps the best means of giving an idea of the outward appearance of the building is to state that the height of the minaret will roughly correspond to the height of one of the western towers of St. Paul's Cathedral, and that the width of the main facade will be about 30ft. narrower than the western front of St. Paul's as seen from Ludgate Hill. There, in point of dimension, the resemblance ceases.

SULTAN'S SUCCESSOR.

SECRET MISSION TO EUROPEAN CHANCELLERIES.

The Sultan has sent one of his secretaries on a secret mission to the diplomatic Chancelleries of several European Powers. The object of the mission is to give information in connection with the question of succession to the Throne. The envoy is to point out the great danger of supporting the candidature of either Reshad the present Sultan's eldest nephew, or of the eldest son of the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, who are Liberals.

He is also to point out that the candidature of his Majesty's third son is alone desirable in order to prevent revolutionary complications.

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7-8-906

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Fatal Scorpion Bite.

A fatal case of scorpion bite is reported from Cairo, the victim being a young native girl.

Post Office for Karnak.

A post office for correspondence and parcels will be opened at Karnak in the Markaz of Nag Hammadi, on the 15th inst.

A Nihilist Tammany Hall.

The inhabitants of Beni Suef have lodged a protest with the Cairo Governor against certain irregularities which occurred during the Municipal elections there.

Attempted Suicide.

A young Italian, twenty years of age, living at Sharia Nawatib, Ramleh, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing phenic acid. He has been taken to hospital.

Babekieh Summary Court.

Some irregularities have been discovered in the accounts department of the Babekieh Summary Court and some small sums appear to have been embezzled. Some clerks employed there have been arrested on suspicion.

Alexandria Municipality.

It was found quite impossible yesterday afternoon to get together the small amount of municipal councillors necessary to form a quorum for the meeting of the Delegation. The meeting was consequently postponed until Saturday.

Mehalla Postal Scandal.

It is announced that the Post Office authorities have discovered 1,400 letters concealed in the house of a postman at Mehalla el-Kubra. The stamps had been taken off. The enquiry fully proves the guilt of the postman, who has been arrested.

Motor Accident.

Yesterday was announced that an old native man had been run over by a motor car at Zher, Cairo, and sustained shocking injuries while the motor car escaped. It appears, however, that its number was seen as the car rushed away, and the number was 45.

Partridge.

A few days ago a native youth of a village near Damietta stabbed his father in the belly and made off, leaving him in a precarious condition. Father and son had been on bad terms over some domestic matter. The criminal was arrested shortly afterwards, and taken to prison.

Gambling Egyptians.

It is reported that an Egyptian Prince and two well-known natives recently lost £62,000 while gambling at Vichy. One of these natives before he left for Europe is said to have dropped £8,000 at cards at San Stefano, and his share of the losses at Vichy amounted to £50,000.

Elementary Grammar.

A new edition of the children's grammar for the use of the 1st and 2nd primary year boys has been published. The authors of this useful work are Mohammed Tewfik Taher, teacher of English, Khalil Agha School, Cairo, and Osman Nada, teacher of English, Sheikh Saleh School, Cairo.

Band Performances in Cairo.

The band programme, which it was announced would be for yesterday (Tuesday) has been transferred to the concert to be given on Friday next, as the band of the 6th Infantry Dragoons played in the Babekieh Gardens last night, for the band of the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

Port Sudan.

The Sudan Government denies the statement made by certain newspapers, that goods for Port Sudan must go for the time being to Suakin. Goods are received at Port Sudan, where accommodation will be found for them pending the repairs of the railway, which was damaged by the recent washout.

An Italian Virago.

Yesterday afternoon an Italian carpenter of the Attarin quarter of Alexandria complained to the police that an Italian female, who lived near him, had quarrelled with him and out of revenge, was in the habit of stabbing him with a knife and throwing stones at his head whenever he ventured into the street. An enquiry has been opened.

Salary Improvement Commission.

It is now the turn of the kavasses and servants of the Ministry of Finance to petition Lord Edward Cecil for a "rise," owing to the increased cost of living. The Salary Improvement Commission has issued instructions, by circular, to the Ministries and Administrations in re changes to be made with the new year. Lord Edward Cecil is back in Cairo.

Pro Macedonia.

A mass meeting of the Hellenic Colony was held in Cairo on Monday night to devise measures of relief for the families of the victims of the Anichioi holocaust. After an impassioned appeal by the Patriarch Photius and Mr. Rikakis a subscription was opened which realized £1100. The subscribers include Messrs. Giannellis, £200; Rostovitz Bey, £10; Nongovich Bey, £50; Kyriaki, £80; Parisi Bellini, £50; Payom Hellenes, 40.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner Amasis arrived here this morning from Glasgow via Gibraltar and Malta, etc., with passengers, mails, and general cargo. The Ellerman S.S. Austrian, now on the berth for Liverpool, is fixed to sail for that port on the 20th inst.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

MASSACRE AT WARSAW FEARED.

THOUSANDS OF ARRESTS.

WARSAW, September 11.

The troops searched 200 houses here yesterday evening, seeking the terrorists. One thousand arrests have been made. It is feared that should the terrorists not desist from murdering policemen and soldiers a massacre like that which has taken place at Siedlce is inevitable. (Reuter)

WARSAW, September 11.

In the search for terrorists, thousands of arrests, principally of Jews, have been effected. (Havas)

WARSAW, September 11.

A deputation of citizens at Siedlce requested the Governor to order the troops to cease firing. The Governor's reply was that he would bombard the city unless the revolutionary leaders surrendered. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, September 11.

The Tsar has signed a ukase ordering the sale of 11,000,000 acres of State lands to the peasants. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, September 11.

The murderess of General Minn has been hanged.

The Governor of Siedlce threatens to bombard the town unless the revolutionary leaders are delivered up to him. (Havas)

REVOLT IN CUBA.

200 INSURGENTS KILLED.

HAVANA, September 11.

The insurgents were crushingly defeated in an attack on the railway near here. It is reported that 200 of them have been killed. (Reuter)

NEW YORK, September 11.

The Government is sending a cruiser to Havana. (Reuter)

CRISIS IN PERSIA.

NEW NATIONAL COUNCIL.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 11.

According to a telegram from Teheran, a commission has been appointed to frame the regulations governing the elections for the new national council. It is proposed that the number of deputies should be 200. The Shah has refused to sign the decree giving effect to the proposals. (Reuter)

TEHERAN, September 11.

The Shah has signed the reforms ordinance. Business has been resumed. (Reuter)

TEHERAN, September 11.

The Shah has signed the Reform Bill. (H.)

BELGIUM AND ABYSSINIA.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

BRUSSELS, September 11.

It is stated that the treaty of commerce concluded between Belgium and Abyssinia includes the "most favoured nation" clause. (Reuter)

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE QUESTION OF UNION.

DURBAN, September 11.

The Premier in a speech declared that the union of the Colony with the Transvaal was outside the range of practical politics. He would never agree to a project involving the extinction of Natal. The Opposition also opposes the suggestion. (Reuter)

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

SUCCESSFUL PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, September 11.

The punitive expedition which started on the 21st June from Lagos in order to punish the natives of Southern Nigeria has ended successfully. The surrender of the rebels took place on 2nd August. Twenty-five native troops were killed and 150 wounded in the operations. (Reuter)

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THE SULTAN'S HEALTH.

SPECIALIST AGAIN SUMMONED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 11.

Although it was declared that the Sultan had almost recovered, the specialist, Dr. Bergmann, has been summoned here for consultation. (Reuter)

Referring to the article appearing in our issue of the day before yesterday from the "North German Gazette" under the heading of "The Sultan," a correspondent writes from Cairo as follows:—

Why does the "North German Gazette" in writing in praise of the Sultan of Turkey make the ridiculous statements that when he came to the Throne the country was in a state of financial collapse and its army badly organized. The latter statement cannot be true. The army at that time was fighting and had been fighting against Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Russia, and Roumania; in fact what may be considered the whole Slav race, and though it came out of it beaten, was not without a certain honour. Read Plevna, Erzerum, and Kara.

The financial collapse was brought about, as is well-known to all readers, by the attempt to westernize the East. Within four years of the termination of the Russo-Turkish war the country was in a healthy, flourishing condition, and the peasants quite contented with their lot, Christians and Moslems working peacefully side by side. But the moment the present Sultan felt himself secure on the throne his grasping character began to make itself felt. Somehow or other he managed to sequester in so far as was possible the best estates for the benefit of the so-called Civil List, but in reality for his own private purse. He turned Yildiz Kiosk into an armed camp and practically kept all his intelligent and honest advisers as prisoners in order to centralize the whole power in his own hands and these actions entailed such enormous expense that all sorts of petty, vexatious, local taxes have from time to time been levied. The so-called reforms effected by Abdul Hamid have been the farming out of tithes, compulsory sequestration of cattle, the draining away of the best blood for the most disgracefully fed, clothed, and looked-after army in the world, except for a few thousands of soldiers around Constantinople who are under the personal supervision of German advisers. The financial condition of the country was improved at the expense of the bond-holders and in order that a few of the banks might make good profits, which were styled commissions, on the financial re-arrangement by raising new loans at lower rates of interest and paying off the old ones. Railway concessions were granted with kilometre guarantees, such guarantees being again assured by increased internal taxes collected by the contributions indirectes, such concessions being given for personal reasons, whereas the older established companies would have constructed the lines without guarantees, but refused to grease the palms of a ring of sharks from all the departments. Let the "North German Gazette" point out one real reform during the thirty years of the Sultan's reign. The agricultural products of the country are not increasing *pro rata* to the area of undeveloped land for the simple reason that no Turk will cultivate more than is absolutely necessary for a living. The only flourishing lands are those belonging to the *rayahs*, who, although taxed like their neighbours, are exempt from conscription to an army, of which 20 per cent. return to their homes in good health, but unfit to resume their labours as cultivators of the soil. To turn to the mining industry. The country abounds in minerals, but the opposition against mining, or rather against granting concessions to Europeans, is so great that, with the exception of a few concessions granted by his predecessors or in the early part of his reign, there are hardly any mines opened out, or if there are any they can only be got through the "Honest Broker." The Turkish peasant is a patient, steady, honest man, who is amenable to good government. His great religious fervour can be and very often is worked upon to the point of fanaticism by a few narrow-minded bigots who act as if they were still living in the early days of the Hejira and not 13 centuries later when other nations and other ideas have come to the front. Under an enlightened ruler, who would collect around him a few honest patriots such as existed at the beginning of the present Sultan's reign, who would raise the country to a standing based on a firm foundation, there is no reason that the Turkish Empire should not stand out before its Western neighbours as an example, and at the same time be the guiding light to Islam in reality, not in name only, as it is at present. None of the Powers desire the disappearance of Turkey as a nation, but it is time that it understood that it is only draining its best blood in trying to keep the cook-pot in order. Let them abandon European Turkey by giving them autonomy under the guarantee of all the Powers, and let them commence real reforms under consociations advisers, in which case Asia Minor would once more become the garden of the world.

OPERA SQUARE AFFAIR.

This affair has developed into an international question touching the nationality of George Araghi and Alexander Koussi, who have been sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment for assault on two British officers. It has led to an exchange of views between the Foreign Office and Hellenic Agency, as to whether they are Hellenes or Rayas.

The "Zher" quotes the Government as dissatisfied with the term of the sentence, and as having applied to the Agency to extend the penalty, in view of the brutality of the assault.

THE KHEDIVE.

RECEPTIONS AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, September 11.

The Khedive has received Count Goluchovsky and the Marquis de Reversaux. (Havas)

THE AKABA DEADLOCK.

Our Stamboul correspondent states that the present deadlock is due to the Turkish claim to the towns of Kassime, Hincadiri, Mevle, and Moukeiba, on the Red Sea coast at the head of Gulf of Kassime. They base their claim on the fact that the Arabs pay tribute to the Turks, whence the Porte's prerogative.

PRINCE IBRAHIMS' ESTATE.

The following paragraph appeared in yesterday's issue of "Les Pyramides":—Nous avons dit hier que la nomination d'un tuteur pour les enfants du regretté prince Mohamed bey Ibrahim n'aurait lieu qu'après le retour de Son Altesse le Khedive. Le Progrès se dit en mesure d'affirmer que cette nomination n'aura pas lieu avant la rentrée du comte Cromer en Egypte.

BULGARIA AND EGYPT.

A Bulgarian firm, known as Etoheff and Tzotcheff, has been founded at Varna for exporting Bulgarian wares to Egypt, where they intend opening an agency at Alexandria.

MOSLEM MARRIAGE LAW.

A divorced wife recently took proceedings in the Mekkeh Shari'eh against her husband, claiming her "nafaka." The Mekkeh ruled that the nafaka should be paid; and as the husband possesses nothing except a house, the Mekkeh sold it in order to cover the claim of the divorced wife's nafaka. The poor husband being greatly enraged by the judgment attempted to commit suicide by taking a draught of phenic acid, and in spite of prompt medical treatment he is in a very precarious state.

The German Courts have lately had to consider the question of the validity of a Turkish divorce pronounced in these circumstances: a German subject goes to Constantinople, there becomes a Muslim, and is naturalised as a Turkish subject. Constantinople becomes his domicile, and there is no question of naturalisation in *fraudem legis*. Originally married in Germany according to the Lutheran rites, he divorced his wife according to Turkish law, and married again. The Court below laid down a clear principle: the marriage was originally monogamous, and could not be changed by the act of the husband into a relation which it depended upon his free will to continue or not. The Court above put it on a narrower ground. It laid stress on the circumstance that the wife was in German territory at the time of the alleged pronouncement, and that the "bill of divorce" was sent through the post to Berlin; the transaction was in part in German territory.

THE PLAGUE.

A European, of the Hamamil quarter, was admitted to the Government Hospital at Alexandria yesterday suffering from bubonic plague.

QUARANTINE.

The following telegrams were received yesterday by the Quarantine Board:—

Péra, 11 Septembre 1906.

Pélerin, voyageurs, Suez 48 heures observation Abou Saad.

Chypre, 11 Septembre 1906.

Alexandrie exemptée de quarantaine. Visite médicale imposée aux provenances d'Egypte, désinfection des effets des passagers de pont d'origine égyptienne.

THE SHOUBRA CRIME.

Paillard senior was examined yesterday at the French Consular Court. The following official communication was issued to the Press yesterday by the French Consulate:—Après un long interrogatoire, M. Paillard père a fait des déclarations très nettes en ce qui concerne l'emploi de son temps le jour du crime et depuis cette date. Ces déclarations paraissent mettre sa responsabilité personnelle hors de cause.

Il a donné des justifications au sujet de la banque de L.E. 50 qu'il a touchée à la National Bank et envoyée ensuite à Ahmed bey Ragheb.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

Mr. Mori zuni, Acting Italian Consul at Alexandria, will preside at the fêtes organised by the Casino for the 20th, the Italian national fête; the proceeds go to the Italian Benevolent Fund.

The Philodramatic Ernesto Rossi Society will give a patriotic performance in the New Theatre; entrance free.

To-morrow afternoon, there is a concert at 5.30, and variety show in the New Theatre.

There will be a small dance to-morrow. The menu of the dinner to-morrow evening will be as follows:—

Crème de volaille seignée
Loup de roche au blanc Sauce Hollandaise
Pomme Nature
Quartier de pré-salé à la Printanière
Plat à la St. Hubert
Légumes à la Orientale
Volaille rôtie crème
Salade
Bombe Palmire
Gaufrette
Grand Dessert

EGYPT'S TRADE.

GROWTH OF FLOUR IMPORTS.

Those of our members who take the trouble to read our monthly article on the Customs returns will have noticed during the past year repeated allusions to the growth of the flour imports. They will also have observed that from time to time we have endeavoured to persuade home millers and exporters to examine the position with a view to entering the market. Although we believe our remarks have been the cause of one or two firms opening out here, there is still room for further enterprise in this direction.

The following table shows the total imports into Egypt of flour during the past five years. 1901... Kilos. 66,606,288 ... L.E. 522,897
1902... " 58,445,073 ... " 445,858
1903... " 67,777,270 ... " 533,083
1904... " 78,833,891 ... " 627,710
1905... " 121,422,087 ... " 989,465

The following was the average price per 1,000 Kilos c.i.f. Alexandria during these five years respectively:—L.E. 7.85, L.E. 7.79, L.E. 7.88, L.E. 7.96, and L.E. 8.14.

It will be observed from the above that while the quantity imported has increased, the average price per 1,000 kilos c.i.f. Alexandria has also risen since 1902.

Taking for a moment the 1905 figures, we find that out of fifteen different sources of supply the under-mentioned were the five principal ones.

Country	Kilos	L.E.
France	78,164,838	620,283
Russia	16,472,497	163,872
Italy	11,915,814	82,660
Roumania	5,018,483	41,110
England	3,874,694	31,520
Other Countries	5,975,561	50,120

The total kilos were 121,422,087, a total value of L.E. 989,465.

The second of the above tables clearly indicates that the bulk of the trade (62.6%) is in the hands of the French, and that England's share is practically microscopic. It is, however, gratifying to find that the Home Country's shipments have shown a considerable expansion during the past eighteen months, and that an effort is being made to recapture some of the trade formerly held by us. Whereas we were only credited with L.E. 7,811 in 1904, the figures rose to L.E. 31,520 during 1905, whilst for the first half of the current year the clearances were valued at about L.E. 38,000. There is thus a probability that the returns for 1906 may rival those of 1900, when England shipped 8,909,864 kilos = L.E. 67,628 to Egypt; being the largest quantity ever sent over in any one year.

The principal quality of French flour sold on this market is the one known as "Soft White," the price running from 20 to 21 francs the 100 kilograms (220 lbs) f.o.b. Marseilles. The "Hard White" ranges from 19 francs to 23 francs the kilo, whilst the lower grades begin at 17/- the kilo.

The English flour is sold in sacks of 250 lbs. the usual price being from 21/- to 23/6 per bag c.i.f. Alexandria.

The duty payable to the Customs is the ordinary ad valorem one of 8%, there being also about 1/4% for quay duties if landed at Alexandria.

The flour trade is one of the few branches of Egypt's imports which are done on a cash basis so far as the country of origin is concerned. The merchant here as a rule either opens a credit abroad, or pays cash against documents. The bakers and retailers, of course, have credit facilities from the merchants, the usual term running from 30 to 60 days.

As far as we can see there are no insuperable difficulties against the sale of English flour in Egypt, if proper steps be taken to introduce and push the same. There is, however, no denying the fact that the trade is a risky one, and that on a falling market the buyers are very apt to find some excuse for securing a substantial discount, or for refusing delivery. Great care must be taken to deal with reliable men whether as merchants buying for their own account, agents selling on behalf of the miller, or the actual local users. It is perhaps not necessary to mention the importance of providing against any variation in the quality of the shipments.

The two main complaints we have received in connection with English flour are (1) the delay in receiving the goods owing to irregular sailing, especially from the Northern ports; and (2) the damage done by rats during transit, in consequence of the bags not being strong enough. With regard to No. 1, the millers are better able to suggest a remedy than the writer, whilst in the case of No. 2 the answer is obvious. (British Chamber of Commerce.)

EGYPTIAN GLASS IMPORTS.

According to a bulletin to a by the French Chamber of Commerce at Alexandria, Egypt, the glass trade of the country is quickly increasing, the value imported last year amounting to £140,000, compared with £40,000 in 1892. The rapid increase is owing to a variety of circumstances, chiefly the great influx of Europeans, who do not care to employ the earthenware table stands so largely used by the natives. There has, however, been a considerable improvement in this respect among the native population, and glass is being extensively employed for all purposes. Glass ornaments, mostly bracelets, are greatly prized by the native women, while the increase in the use of oil for lighting purposes has given rise to a large demand for glass chimneys, three-fourths of which come from Bohemia and one-fourth from Germany. Bottles for mineral waters are largely imported from England, being delivered in Alexandria at about £1 per gross.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Prince Mohamed Aly Pasha visited Sheikh Selim El-Bihri, President of Azhar University, on Monday afternoon.

Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha is now in Vienna.

Abdol Aziz Pasha Isset, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, returns here on October, from his leave.

Naguib Bey Ghali, of the Foreign Office, is expected back next Tuesday.

Ahmed Pasha Khairy, Director General of the Wafk, arrived here yesterday.

Mr. Douglas W. Pollock will act in the absence of Mr. F. Rodeck, chief inspector of the Government Works Department.

Captain R. C. Wilson, R.A.M.C., arrived at Cairo on the 7th inst., from Port Said, where he arrived by the s.s. Irene, from Cyprus.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

RESPECTING ANTHEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—On my return from the villages where I have been deprived of the pleasure of reading your estimable paper, I found among other interesting matter in your number dated 1st September the letter from a Cairo correspondent in which he criticises that of mine, which appeared in your issue of 30th ultimo, regarding the unseemly conduct of *Englishmen* at the public playing of the Egyptian National Anthem. It would appear that your correspondent has not been "twenty years" out of his own country, otherwise he would perhaps have known that it never was the custom of the Egyptian population, and for that matter of other foreigners to pay respects to National Anthems of any country, even their own, this being a habit that is only inbred in the Britisher, of which he has the monopoly. If your correspondent were to read my letter carefully he would observe that I made reference to the civilian *Englishman*. I am yet to learn that the conduct of *Englishmen* is to be guided or regulated by the action of the natives, but am under the impression that we are here for the express purpose of forming and improving the morals, manners and administrative capacity of the Egyptians. Because a native shows vulgarity or want of tact, there is no reason why we should imitate him as suggested by your correspondent. I am rather surprised, too, that your correspondent should think that the Egyptian "Gentleman," who showed such bad taste on the terrace of the Continental Hotel on the 29th August, should affect to represent the cream of their society, as it is well known that any one who imagines himself to be the cream of the Egyptian Society has long since been in Europe, the milk in Ramleh, and the very poor skimmed milk only remains in Cairo. Even most of the Government employees do not return until the end of September.

I shall make it a point of being present at the next public musical entertainment, given by a military band, in the hope that an improvement in the conduct of civilian *Englishmen* has taken place as a result of my letter, as it would appear to have had some effect, by the fact of your correspondent stating that on Wednesday *Every Englishman* present rose to his feet, when the Khedivial Anthem was being played, whereas on former occasions I can assure you that it was not so; otherwise I should not have written to you on the subject. —Yours faithfully,

"A Twenty years' Resident in Egypt."

Cairo, September 11.



MR. ALFRED PLEAU.

PE-RU-NA STRENGTHENS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

Mr. Alfred Pleau, an expert machinist, 113 St. John Street, Quebec City, Can., writes:

"Two years ago, an accident necessitated my confinement for several weeks. The good health I had enjoyed was slipping away and there developed a complication of diseases. My physician said my case was one of general debility."

"Among the many ailments which developed was a serious attack of catarrh, which annoyed me considerably and kept me awake whole nights."

"I decided to give Peruna a trial and soon found it acting as a wonderful tonic to my system. The catarrh grew less severe and shortly afterward disappeared, as did also the various other maladies."

"I attribute my prompt relief and ultimate cure entirely to the use of Peruna and gladly recommend it."

For special directions everyone would read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

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PAN-ISLAMISM.

Assuming that every Moslem, whether Sunni, Shiah, or Senussi is a true believer, we are asked to build the conception of Pan-Islamism on a world population of some hundred and twenty-five millions, distributed as follows:

India	62,000,000
Turkish Empire	17,000,000
Russian Empire	13,000,000
Egypt and Egyptian Sudan	9,000,000
Persia	7,000,000
French Empire	5,000,000
Afghanistan	4,000,000
Morocco	4,000,000
Other Countries	4,000,000

These figures appear small in relation to the four hundred millions of Christendom, and the yet larger numbers of the followers of Buddha. In India, where nearly one-half of Islam congregates, the Hindu caste customs overlie Mohammedanism, and the Hindus outnumber the followers of the Prophet in the ratio of more than four to one. In Persia the ruling sect, the Shiah, hate their co-religionists of the Sunni persuasion; the Senussi devotees of North Africa and the Sahara are credibly reported to receive a handsome annual largesse from Constantinople in return for a very grudging acquiescence in the Sultan of Turkey's claim to the Caliphate; and in Arabia at the present moment a furious battle is being waged against the Turk by fanatical tribes who regard the holiest places of Islam as their birth-right. Proselytising in the Islamic world, except in the spasmodic way of the Mahdist rising in the early Eighties, may be said to be alien to modern Mohammedanism; whereas the secular ideas and the scientific progress of the Christian nations, especially in so far as they disallow polygamy, slavery, and despotic government, have made deep draughts on the Mohammedan people's belief in their own faith and customs. Pan-Islamism, the principle, is the oldest scheme of universal dominion which may be said to exist to-day; Pan-Islamism, the name, is a mere to-que after-thought to Pan-Slavism, Pan-Germanism, and the Pax Britannica—an invention of yesterday. But we have recently heard so much about it from its votaries, as well as from its victims, that it is interesting to come to close quarters with the cult.

The Propaganda.

If we ask where and how Pan-Islamism is preached we arrive immediately at its inherent utopianism. It is preached in Turkey by the Turkish Liberals, in Egypt by the Turkish Reactionaries, and in North Africa by an ascetic self-constituted hierarchy which stultifies the aggressiveness of its fanaticism by a too rigid Puritanism. There are thus three

apparently antagonistic schools, or ideals, labouring in the less homogeneous half of the Mohammedan world. What likelihood is there of co-operation? Is there any connecting link? I can see none, unless it be the determination to maintain polygamy and slavery, and a deep distrust of the conquering hosts of science.

Pan-Islam in Turkey.

In Turkey the Reactionary school for the moment reigns supreme. Exclusiveness and rigid hostility to Western thought is the dominant note. Struggling, but struggling as it were in the dark, against this school are the "Young Turks" or Turkish Liberals, led by such men as Prince Sabah-ed-Din. The Turkish Liberals, on their own showing, look to representative institutions, popular control of taxation, and religious toleration as the only hope of Islam. Certainly these are efficient remedies. But are they basic remedies? Can they effect much until they ally themselves with the emancipation of woman and the abolition of slavery? Can any conceivable constitutional reforms erect a solid racial structure upon the foundations of the seraglio, the harem? Western philosophers may, indeed, be found who will reply in the affirmative; but the plain man affirms to-day the right of every man and woman to be free, and Oriental polygamy appears to look to slavery and seclusion as its supports. It is here, then, that we recognise a certain insincerity in the appeals of the Turkish Liberals to Western goodwill. They ask assistance to build Western institutions upon a foundation that demands slavery, forgetting that these same desirable institutions have grown out of the freedom of the individual, and rest upon that and upon that alone. But this contention does not rule the Turkish Liberal out of court. Western thought will itself continue to preach religious toleration and will expect great things of representative government under the aegis of the Caliphate—great progress towards individual freedom. A first experiment is about to be tried in Persia.

The Senussi Cult.

The Senussi cult is commonly reputed to be making great headway throughout North Africa. It is the antithesis of Turkish Liberalism. As a cult, or sect, it is the elder of the two, dating from the fourth decade of last century. It claims infallibility for Senussi priestly authority, respect for the authority of the Caliph only so long as it be not directed against the Senussi; the prohibition of alcohol, tobacco, and coffee, and any intercourse with Christians or Jews. Pan-Islamism and asceticism were ever hardy children of the desert. Most Jehads, even those preached in the green fields of medieval Europe, have employed these virtues as a text. But deserts will support only a moderate population, and the encroachments of civilisation from Egypt, Algeria, and the Moroccan coast are slowly circumscribing the Great Sahara. Pan-Islamism, however, in the guise of the preaching of Mohammed Ben Ali es-Senussi, produces a good deal of noise and clamour in the European Press under the unhappy cognomen of "Mohammedan Unrest"—the phrase used by Sir Edward Grey. Reduced to its true proportions it would appear as a sort of Mahdism, very amenable to bayonets and magazine rifles whenever civilisation is forced to use such arguments of mercy.

Pan-Islam in Egypt.

Pan-Islamism in Egypt, at least for the English student, brings us much nearer home. There it has all the acute interest of an umbrageous, personal trouble. The imagination sees, perhaps, sudden massacres of Christians and armed millions of brown-skinned fanatics bidding defiance to the fleets of Britain from the flat, sandy coast of the South-Eastern Mediterranean. So painted it is certainly a most disquieting canvas. But what is the more sober picture? History, at least, discountenances the imaginative work of art by the ease with which Lord Wolseley dealt with the Arabi rebellion and by Lord Kitchener's facile crushing of the warriors of Abdullah-et-Taahih. And only those who have not lived in Egypt can imagine for a moment that Pan-Islamism, in the sense of a recrudescence of Moslem fanaticism, can possibly have thrived contemporaneously with twenty years of British rule. Lord Cromer's administration of Egypt has extended from military occupation to the successive reorganisation of finance, irrigation, railways, justice, education, municipal government, sanitation, and last, but not less remarkable, to the reform of the finances of the Waks administration, or Islamic endowments. He has nowhere met with opposition worthy of the name. He has even ventured on the education of Mohammedan girls. Side by side with this astute and beneficent penetration of the Turco-Egyptian system of government as prevailing under the predecessors of the present Khedive there has operated the social and commercial penetration of Egypt by Europeans under the encouraging hand of the Pax Britannica. The result has been not an increasing religious hatred of Europeans, but a better knowledge, a greater familiarity, an increasing acquiescence in European ideas, and this with Fasha, Effendi, and Fellah. Interference with Moslem religious customs and claims there has been none. The mass of the population of Egypt is probably neither more religious nor less religious than it was in days gone by. The Fellah, even in the halcyon times of the early Jehads, never made a good fanatic, and eliminating the Fellah from the population of Egypt is not considerable. Where, then, does Pan-Islamism obtrude? Here and there in the salamluk of some wealthy Turkish Pasha and in the fortune hunting brains of a few native editors. The former—he is an exceedingly rare individual—pines for the old days of personal misrule; the latter are, in vulgar parlance, "on the make," and are apt at the Turkish euphemism with which I have headed this appreciation—Bosh Boghazlar, empty words.

Its Characteristics.

Probably were it not for our occupation of Egypt Pan-Islamism would never have been heard of. In Egypt, quite differently to Turkey proper, it takes a reactionary, ultra-conservative form. Any religious meaning is frankly and persistently disavowed daily in the Egyptian native-Press. Its protagonist, Mustapha Pasha Kamel, in "El Lewa," is always at pains to deprecate the fanatical aspect. Any genuine significance of Egyptian Pan-Islamism is national, political—the doffing of the British mantle. And we know what Arabi's notion of "Egypt for the Egyptians" implied, and from the tactics of the anti-British Press it is permissible to conclude that its editors and Arabi attach the same value to the phrase. The cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians," however, enjoys the favour of the reactionary Islamic school in Turkey proper and of Court circles in Egypt itself. This lends it additional vocal strength. But Turkish policy in the opinion of many good judges uses the agitation merely as a means towards a bargain with the three Mohammedan Powers, Great Britain, France, and Russia, especially the two former. The ruling powers at Constantinople divested themselves of their Egyptian fief in favour of Mohamed Ali, and confirmed the act in granting his descendant, Ismail Pasha, the title of Khedive with hereditary succession many years before the British occupation. They probably neither hope nor desire to regain their dominion. On the other hand, it is perfectly intelligible that Court circles in Cairo should encourage Pan-Islamism in its home form of "Egypt for the Egyptians" even to the extent of procuring temporary Turkish assistance in the task. But if intelligible it is hardly wise.

Consequences for Egypt.

For the Bosh Boghazlar of Mustapha Pasha Kamel and his coadjutors have resulted in an increase of the Army of Occupation and in the appointment of additional European officials to the Ministry of the Interior. If the British force has not been more largely increased it has been out of consideration for the Egyptian taxpayer. Pan-Islamism in Egypt may have disturbed the minds of the unformed in Great Britain, but it has not affected Sir Edward Grey's continuance of its predecessors' policy. If the pseudo-article as it exists in the Nile Delta continues to assert itself, British statesmen will, no doubt regretfully, continue to assert their charge—responsibility for the good government of the various peoples of Egypt. This responsibility can only cease when assurance is forthcoming that the Egyptians are ready for self-government. And at present, to the knowledge of the professional agitator, the term Egyptians has a very doubtful meaning. It comprises a ruling Turkish class, a totally distinct peasant class, and nearly a million Coptic Christians, Syrians, Armenians, and Europeans. Out of this ethnographical confusion the creation of a nationality must be a slow process.

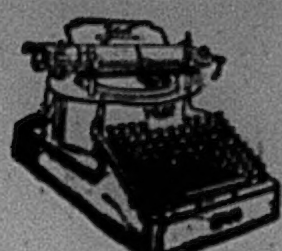
Egypt has originated Pan-Islamism, but it is less likely to thrive in Egypt than in any other Mohammedan country. Its chances in other countries are small if it rests upon the sword and if that sword leans upon misrule. As for Great Britain, she has shown by the Japanese Alliance that differences of religious belief are no deterrent to her friendship, but Japan's place as a Great Power has been acquired by other methods than those of the Pan-Islamic agitator. ("Morning Post.")

KING OF THE BOULEVARDS.

The "King of the Boulevards" might, one supposes, be a witty boulevardier who charms the Tout Paris nightly with his "mots" at the Napolitain. In the flesh he is a Hercules who charms the ladies of the boulevards into submission by sheer muscle. In short, he is the king of souteurs. Run in a general haul of doubtful characters, he has come before the courts. Over a dozen ladies gave evidence in his favour. They implored the judges to let him off. They supplicated and wept, vowing that he was an incarnation of all the virtues, that he made an honest living, that he was a journalist, a bank clerk, a man of means, and what not, so anyhow it was monstrous to say that he depended upon them for a living. The devotion of women is inscrutable. The Court appreciated their self-sacrifice, but with all the more reason sentenced the king of souteurs to six months' imprisonment, and to be forbidden Paris in general and the boulevards in particular for five years. The ladies wept when sentence was passed. But this was only one more problem of the eternal feminine.

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PITH OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HOME PAPERS.

The Advance of China.

There are genuine aspirations and excellent intentions stirring among wide circles of the Chinese; and there is the dawning of a national sense, for which, while it develops itself wisely, we, at any rate, can have nothing but sympathy. But these ideals have to penetrate the thick crust of ignorance and the old barbaric hatred of the foreigner. They have to maintain themselves against the corrupt Mandarinate, who will stick at nothing in order to divert the movement and use it for their own ends. It is by such reflections that we have to qualify the ample promises of the reform decree, sincerely glad as we should be to see them carried into effect and China transformed into a genuinely progressive nation. ("Times.")

South African Politics.

We have to think not of the immediate interests of individuals or parties, but of the ultimate destinies of South Africa. We are building not for this decade or the next, but for the perpetuity of the British Empire. Speaking humanly, we may assume that a combined province of Natal and the Transvaal would be permanently loyal to the Crown, and a standing guarantee of South African security. The attachment of this solid section of the sub-continent to the British connection would be a powerful counterpoise to Boer agitation in the Orange River Colony, and would, we may be sure, exercise a steady influence on the shifting politics of Capetown. ("Standard.")

Exit Cricket.

With the advent of professional football on Saturday—though the bare idea of such a game is preposterous in these torrid heats—the cricket season of 1906 drew to a close. There are still a few matches to be played, and the giants of the game are busy magnifying their records, but the county averages have been regularly appearing for some days past, and, above all, the county championship has been won. Kent's victory over Hampshire at Bournemouth, by an innings and thirty-seven runs, secured for her the laurels of the year. They have been gallantly earned. A team which can win eleven arduous matches in succession, and win them with the seemingly careless rapture which has distinguished the Kentish team, is entitled to all the honours that cricket has to bestow. ("Telegraph.")

Slandering Human Nature.

We have our fashions in villains, and we have also our fashions in hypocrites. There was a time when the world believed in lags, and dreamed that men were consciously and deliberately wicked. The lags have gone the way of the centaur and hyppogriff. It is time that consigned the Pecksniffs to the same limbo of the lifeless and the unreal. The very word itself is unworthy of modern subtlety. It implies that a man who pretends to a virtue which he does not in fact possess is necessarily an actor, that he knows in his heart his own rascality, and sets out with deliberate design to mislead and prey upon mankind. Can history show such a figure, and, if it could, dare we believe the historian? We have allowed ourselves through all the centuries to think too ill of human nature. ("Tribune.")

Mr. Bryan and the Trusts.

The popularity of Mr. Bryan in the States is, no doubt, a good deal owing to his strong attitude against the Trusts, assisted, of course, by his undoubted personal magnetism. Meanwhile the campaign may be said to have already commenced, and the avowed socialistic views of Mr. Bryan are likely to prove an increasingly disturbing factor in American politics, for there can be no doubt that his popularity is markedly on the up grade. ("Financial Times.")

Anglo-German Relations.

For our part we believe that the surest means of promoting satisfactory relations between the two Powers, England and Germany, is for England resolutely to maintain her naval supremacy, and not, by reducing the strength of her fleet, to subject the military party in Germany to temptations which it might not be able to resist. At all costs this country should avoid a policy of pusillanimous recriminations, cries for disarmament, and querulous complaints because Germany chooses to build a great navy. But the misfortune of England is that she is ruled by men who are the slaves of phrases, and who do not see clearly through the haze of sentimental aspirations and not ungenerous imaginations the essential and remorseless facts of international life as they exist to-day. ("Daily Mail.")

Modern London.

London is the largest of the bloated modern cities; London is the smokiest; London is the dirtiest; London is, if you will, the most sombre; London is, if you will, the most miserable. But London is certainly the most amusing and the most amused. ("Illustrated London News.")

The Cult of the Orchid.

It seems that Mr. Chamberlain is not the only distinguished statesman whose lighter fancies turn to the orchid. President Roosevelt shares his devotion to this plant. When Miss Alice Roosevelt, now Mrs. Longworth, was visiting the Philippines she was invited to go over the conservatory of Don Manuel De Yriarte, a wealthy native planter. She happened to refer to her father's fondness for orchids, and her gallant host at once flared to send "a few specimens" from his own hothouse. The promised gift lately arrived at San Francisco, and the "few specimens" are found to include no fewer than 7,000 varieties, and to need a special car for "transportation" across the Continent to Washington. ("Westminster Gazette.")

CRUSHED BY HIS KNAPSACK.

THE FRENCH SOLDIER'S TRIALS.

The manoeuvres of the Second French Army Corps temporarily broke down—under the weight of the soldier's knapsack.

Strapped to the knapsack are bundles of firewood, canvas buckets, big bright metal cooking pans, entrenching tools—the last a recent addition—and the mess tin on the top of all is often higher than the bearer's head. To all that lumber must be added the weight of rifle, bayonet, waterbottle, haversack, and three cartridge pouches, to say nothing of a very heavy and, therefore, hot uniform—the same, in fact, that the men would wear if it was mid winter.

The double-breasted tunic, of exceptionally thick cloth, reaches to the calves—in the case of small men to the ankles—and the throat is enclosed in a stiff stand-up collar over a soft stock. No slave in the Congo was ever made to carry such a load. Yet the French soldier is expected to fight under it as well. He manages to lie down and to fire his rifle—a sufficiently wonderful performance with three-quarters of hundredweight on his shoulder-blades.

A CAUTIOUS CZAR.

THE CZARINA'S MAID SHOT DOWN BY STAKE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "New York World," who claims "exceptionally good" sources of information regarding Russian Court circles, sends the following cablegram (says the "Telegraph") for the information of American readers:—

"The Czar is so fearful of being assassinated that he habitually wears a shirt of mail while giving audiences, and when he goes for a walk no one is allowed to approach him."

"After luncheon he goes for a walk in a broad meadow, which is surrounded by his most trusted soldiers. No trees or bushes are near it, and any one approaching him must come out in the open."

"General Trepoff has issued orders that any one entering the meadow is to be shot down without challenge. One of the Czarina's maids was shot in this way last week. She was carrying an urgent message from her mistress to the Czar."

"It is reported that the Czar, alarmed at the recent assassinations in St. Petersburg, and the ineffectiveness of the police, fears for his own safety, and has dismissed General Trepoff, who hitherto has watched over his life."

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

September.

Wed 12 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta. Mustapha Range. Match Royal Dub. Fus. v. B.R.C. (Alex). 2.30. San Stefano Casino Theatre. Special Performance by M. Lobghies pupils. 5.30. Alhambra Theatre. Italian operetta company in *Miss Hellet*. 9.15. San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.45. Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Romanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.) French Garden. The Masserini will host Tamers. 9.30.

Thurs 13 San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. Sat 15 Mustapha Range. B.R.C. Deliberate firing Spoon Competition and Practice. 2.30. Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30. Sun 16 San Stefano Casino. Concert. Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30. Thurs 20 San Stefano Casino. Italian National Fête. Grand evening fete. Tues 25 "Lucknow Day." Military Sports of the 1st Bat. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Mustapha Barracks.

CAIRO.

September.

Wed 12 Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11. Babekieh Garden Theatre. French comedy company. New Theatre Abbas. Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30. Fri 13 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band. Babekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9. Sun 16 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon. Tues 18 Babekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9. Thurs 20 Italian National Fête. Kasr-el Nil Terrace. Open-air entertainment by the Philodramatic Society Ernesto Novelli.

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Blouses, Skirts, Dust
cloaks, Veilings,
Corsets &c.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

MEN'S TAILORING.

Dress Suits,

Lounge Suits,

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Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving,
comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels,
Drills, Worsted, Fancy Vesting, &c.
All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by
experienced English Cutters. Fit and style
guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING.

The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in
Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts
and Pyjamas in great variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing
Gowns, Soft double collars.

The best makes only in Hosiery and
Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double
Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets,
Caps, Tamboules.

Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed
cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases,
Rugs, &c.

Rodger's, Kropp's and Ma's Razors. Patent
Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes.

ATHLETIC GOODS.

A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty
"E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung
Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis
Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs,
Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents
in the best English makes. Stock is now com-
pleted by large deliveries.

Stohwassens, Leggings and other makes.
Fox's spiral Putties.

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1.
A SPECIALITY.

Household Linen

at specially reduced prices.

Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins,
Tablecloths, Violets, Flannellets, Ceylon
Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER
SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS,
MIRRORS (HAND and SHAVING)
FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS,
STATIONERY &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.

Cairo & Alexandria.

7-10-06

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For HULL by the S.S. Urbino, sailed on the 1st September:

Barker & Co.,	494 tons cotton seed
Anglo Egypt. Bank Ltd, 435	" "
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 1,057	" "
Behrend & Co.,	544 "
J. Planta & Co.,	100 bales cotton
De Jersey & Co.,	15 "

115 bales cotton
J. & A. Abouhanab, 2,150 bags oil cake

For SYRIA by the S.S. Marmel, sailed on the 5th September:

Various, 5 packages sundries

For MESSINA and GENOA, by the S.S. Singapore, sailed on the 6th September:

FOR VARIOUS PORTS

Spinning & Co., 32 bales cotton yarn (Naples)
M. Padova & Co., 33 packages old copper (Naples)

B. Nathan & Co., 4 bags gum
Various, 25 packages sundries

FOR GENOA
M. Padova & Co., 23 packages old copper
Various, 16 packages sundries

E. Mallison & Co., 30 bales cotton
J. Planta & Co., 31 "
G. Frauger & Co., 31 "
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 60 "

152 bales cotton

For MARSEILLES by the S.S. Yang-Tsé, sailed on the 7th September:

FOR MARSEILLES

Schmid & Co.,	34 bales cotton
B. Barki,	32 "
J. Planta & Co.,	61 "
R. & O. Lindemann,	105 "
E. Mallison & Co.,	31 "
Mohr & Fenderl,	31 "
Peel & Co.,	62 "
W. Getty & Co.,	30 "
G. Frauger & Co.,	15 "

401 bales cotton

S. Stienon, 30 bales empty bags
Salt & Soda, 130 bags natron
Sundries, 28 cases sugar
Salt & Soda, 50 sacks oil
H. Mansour, 7 bags lentils
Wenger, 1 auto
Bonded Stores, 3 cases cigarettes
Zayan, 17 barrels copper
Salt & Soda, 20 barrels oil
Behrend & Co., 218 bags rice
P. Candioglu & Co., 40 fard. crates quails
Ayoub, 10 bales skins
Tamvaco, 500 tons cotton seed
Various, 33 packages sundries

FOR BARCELONA
F. C. Baines & Co., 25 bales cotton

FOR DUNKIRK
J. Planta & Co., 25 bales cotton
F. C. Baines & Co., 25 "

FOR HAVRE
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 50 bales cotton

FOR VARIOUS PORTS
Southard, 10 barrels cognac (London)
M. el Keou, 80 bags henna (Algiers)
Various, 2 packages sundries

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, September 11, 12.55 p.m.

Sales of the day	8,000
Of which Egyptian	300
American new maize, Spot per cental	4/10
American futures (October-November)	5-50
" (February-March)	5-04
American middling	5-54
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (September)	9 1/64	
" (October)	8 39/64	
" (November)	8 23/64	
" (January)	8 7/64	
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.)	9 1/16
" good fair	9 2/16
" good	10 12/16
" fully good fair	9 11/16

NEW YORK, September 11.

Spot Cotton	9.80
American Futures (October)	9.90
" (November)	9.02
" (February)	9.29
" (March)	9.39
Cable transfers	dol. 4.83 3/4
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.

Cotton Spot	9 4/16
Futures October	9.12
" December	9.17

LIVERPOOL, September 11.

American futures (October-November)	4.99
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LONDON, September 11.

Bar Silver (per oz. d.)	31 10/16
Private discount (3 month bills)	3 3/4 0/0
Consols (October)	86 1/4
Egyptian Unified	104 1/4
Turkish Unified	97 -
Rio Tinto	71 -
New Daira	16 1/4
Agricultural Bank	9 1/4
National Bank of Egypt	26 1/4
Rand Mines New	6 -
Chartered of S. Africa	1 19/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine	New - 7/32
New Egyptians	1 16/32
The Western Assurance Corporation 6/32 premium	11 1/4
Delta Light (Bearing Shares)	101 1/4
Egyptian Railway	103 1/4
" Domain	103 1/4
Ottoman Defence	103 1/4
Italian Rente 4 0/0	101 1/4
Greek Monopoly	54 -
Greek Rent 4 0/0	42 1/4
Ottoman Bank	16 1/4
Egyptian cot. seed to Hull (September)	6 12/16	
German Beet Sugar (September)	9 8 1/2
£1,000,000 were withdrawn from the Bank to-day	

PARIS, September 11.

Banque d'Athènes	133 -
Credit Foncier Egyptien	779 -
Credit Lyonnais	1193 -
Comptoir National d'Escompte	655 -
Land Bank of Egypt	225 -
Ottoman Bank	668 -
Lotus Turcs	145 -
Cheque on London	25.19 1/2
Sugar White No. 3 (August)	27 1/4
Banque de Salonique	

Direction Generale
des DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

TARIF D'EXPORTATION pour le mois de Septembre 1906

DESIGNATION	Unité	Prix du mois courant	L.R. M.
Coton	centar	3 310	
Graines de Coton	ardeb	0 620	
Riz Saadi et Behera	centar	0 275	
Fèves Saadi et Behera	ardeb	0 990	
Lentilles	"	1 035	
Mais	"	0 765	
Orge	"	0 630	
Pois chiches	"	1 500	
Petits pois	"	1 200	
Hellé	"	1 400	
Riz (avec emb.)	"	1 300	
Riz en paille	"	2 300	
Riz brut	kilo	0 7	
Farine No. 1 à 3 (80 oaks)	sac	0 900	
Sucre blanc (cristal)	centar	0 560	
" (grand more)	"	0 500	
" (en poudre) No. 1	"	0 400	
" rouge (Farchout) en pains	"	0 240	
" en poudre	"	0 220	
Cotons Afrité et écart pour Turquie	"	1 500	

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 11th September, 1906.

OUTWARDS:

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	THE COMPANY'S OFFICES	POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES
	H. M.	H. M.	
London	26	1	1
Liverpool	23	—	—
Manchester	17	—	—
Glasgow	—	—	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	—	5

DR. LE CLERO'S PILLS
For the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 2d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words Eugene Le Clerc, impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

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Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriasis, ulcers, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots, teacane. In Tablets, price 1s. hold by Max Fischer, Cairo and Alexandria.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

It is a sad and too often a fatal disease which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down system, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: depression, loss of energy, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, loss of vitality, loss of all the ordinary functions of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is a renewed vitality—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that a right success the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. No surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH, and a new vitality imparted in place of what had been a morbid, worn-out, "used-up," and valueless. This wonderful medicine, purely vegetable and 100% agreeable to the taste, is suitable for all conditions, in either sex; and its effect is a complete case of disease or debility, it will not be long before those of debility will not be long before they are permanently in a fit state to take up their ordinary avocations, and without which it is a foregone conclusion that they would have been obliged to leave this world of sorrow and suffering.

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Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government stamp in white letters on a red ground affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's House of Commons, and without which it is a foregone conclusion that they would have been obliged to leave this world of sorrow and suffering.

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15-2-907

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Garde de titres;

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2% aux bons de 1 an et au-delà.

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